

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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THE NEXT HOUSE.

Senator Quay Claims a Safe Majority.

Democrats Admit the Possibility for the First Time.

Clark Says Democrats Will Determine It.

His Powers in Deciding the Composition of the House.

Complexion of the Next House.

New York, November 23.—A Washington special to the Post says: General Clark, clerk of the house, has again abandoned the claim that the democrats are certain to have a majority. He states it will be necessary to wait until returns from all the states are in. One of the ending subordinate officers of General Clark's office, who has had the information as to democratic losses in the general election, says: "Clark at the house has abandoned the expectation which they had a few days ago that the democrats would organize the house. The confidence of republicans in Clark is renewed, and they now claim that under no combination of circumstances will it be possible for the democrats to refuse to put a majority of republicans upon the floor of the house of the fifty-first congress. Chairman Quay claims six majority. Senator Macon is confident the republicans will have a majority. The Post then gives the latest figures on state delegations, and shows the republicans will have 166 members of the next house to 155 of democrats. The Mail and Express also gives a similar statement, and shows the same result.

Washington, November 23.—Senator Quay, chairman of the republican national committee, said to an associate press reporter this afternoon that republicans would certainly have control of the next house of representatives by a majority of five, and their majority might be nine. There were several counts of districts, the result in which would determine whether their majority would be the higher or lower figure given by Quay. He declined to present to give any particular figures upon which his figures are based, or what districts are still regarded as doubtful.

GEN. CLARK'S CLAIMS. Washington, November 23.—General Clark, clerk of the house of representatives, believes that 60 democratic representatives have been elected, and that six districts are in doubt. This calculation is based on the assumption that Wilson, democrat, is elected from West Virginia. The democratic districts in General Clark's estimate are the First California, Tenth Kentucky, Second North Carolina, and First Ohio and Fourth of West Virginia. These districts he has down as doubtful because they are claimed by both parties by a majority so small, that the official count must be awaited to determine the result. In the case of Representative Bacon, democrat, of New York, who is reported to have been defeated by 80 majority, General Clark expects a contest will ensue. "One thing he is confident, and that is the majority in the next house will not be five either way.

Relative to the functions of the clerk in the organization of the new house, and the power he is supposed to be able to exercise in seating or unseating members, General Clark says his duties are fixed by statute and are purely ministerial. "If a member-elect presents proper certificates of election in his name will be placed on the roll, and not otherwise. There can not be duplicate certificates, because there are at present no dual state governments, as there have been in times past in the south.

General Clark said from official records before the house the republicans had elected a majority of one in the next house, and this was because up to the present time but one certificate had been presented to him, namely, that of Representative German, of Oregon. Certificates are usually a long time coming in, as they are not issued until some time after the official returns are made public. In the case of Missouri this does not take place until January, and in many other states the case is even more remote from election day.

Reduction of the claims of both parties to very narrow majorities of from three to five or six suggests an interesting possibility, when it is remembered that not less than six persons who were elected to the fifty-first congress died, either before they had been sworn in or after they had taken their seats, and that there is a strong possibility that there will be some deaths among 125 men of

mature years during the long period of thirteen months intervening between election day and the assembling of the new congress.

Harrison's Private Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 23.—General Harrison this evening tendered a farewell to his private secretary, Mr. J. A. Ford, who is leaving for his home in Indiana. Mr. Ford is 33 years of age and came from England when a child with his parents, who settled in Cincinnati. He began his newspaper career as a reporter on the Indianapolis Journal 25 years ago, and rose in a few years through successive positions to the managing editorship. He was for a time managing editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean in his first years. Returning to Indianapolis he resumed the managing editorship of the Journal. He was for a few years private secretary to the late Senator Morton. He has long taken an active and prominent part in Indiana politics, and was delegate to the Chicago convention, representing Indiana on the committee on platform, and received with Gen. Wm. McKinley of Ohio the distinction of having contributed no inconsiderable sum to the construction of the national platform upon which the campaign was fought and won. As an editorial writer he is widely known for his able and incisive political articles, the pungency of which giving his writings the character of leaving no doubt in the reader's mind as to their author's opinion. For several years past Mr. Ford has been on intimate and confidential terms with General Harrison, and his selection for the important position now tendered him therefore occasioned no surprise here. The new private secretary is married, and has one child, a daughter of 17. He is the brother of A. C. Ford, of the Washington bureau of the Associated Press.

New York City Official Vote.

New York, November 20.—The official canvass in this city is complete. The republican official ticket received 94,923 and that of the democratic party 62,758 votes; the prohibition electors 1,236; the union labor ticket 38, and the social ticket 172. In the entire list of 100 votes were cast for the republican ticket of 94,923. Out of 272,400 cast in the city for governor, David B. Felt, democrat, received 168,555; Warner M. Felt, republican, 94,532; and Wm. C. C. Jones, prohibitionist, 227. The total democratic vote cast in the majority contest was 186,090, of which Grant, Tammany, had 100,000, and Felt, County Democrat, 77,979. The republicans gave Felt for mayor 73,027.

Virginia's Vote.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—As the result of a conference between General Clarke and Senator Quay, recent yac in it is city, it is announced that proceedings will be begun in Virginia state courts and the U. S. district court of Virginia, attacking the right of the democratic electors of that state to cast their votes for president in the electoral college. Certificates of electors will not be issued until after the meeting of the state board of canvassers at Richmond next Monday, and the contested proceedings will be then immediately instituted.

Connecticut's Official Canvass.

HARTFORD, November 23.—The official canvass of the vote of Connecticut gives Cleveland a plurality of 943. For governor, Morris, democrat, has a plurality of 453, but under the legal requirement that a majority of all votes cast is necessary for an election no choice was made, and the legislature being republican will elect Quay, republican. The congressional delegation stands, republicans 3, democrats 1.

Charges of Election Fraud.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., November 23.—It is asserted that evidence was transmitted to the state canvassing board at Nashville today, showing enough illegal voting in the counties of Rhea and Meigs to overcome the majority of Evans, republican, in the third congressional district and Sec. Bate, democrat. The board will determine the matter tomorrow.

Michigan's Official Count.

DETROIT, November 23.—The official canvass of the vote of Michigan gives Harrison a plurality of 22,936. The total number of votes cast was 475,260, an increase of 72,860 over four years ago, divided as follows: Harrison 233,370, Cleveland 234,466, Felt 22,522. Speaker 4522.

Virginia's Official Count.

RICHMONT, November 23.—Following are the official returns of the vote in Virginia: Cleveland 15,477; Harrison 15,442; Cleveland's majority 535. The vote in 1884 was Cleveland 15,447, Baine 139,351; total 234,852. Democratic loss 4891.

Alabama's Vote.

MONTGOMERY, November 23.—The vote cast for president in Alabama was counted

today by the governor and secretary of state. Cleveland received 17,511 votes, Harrison 57,97 and Felt 538.

Operations of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The treasurer of the United States, John W. Smith, has submitted to Secretary Fairchild the annual report of the operations of the treasury. The revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, were \$279,293,076, and the expenditures \$277,924,801, surplus receipts available for reduction of the public debt being \$1,368,275, an increase of \$1,871,75 over the year before. As compared with 1887 the revenues were \$7,832,767 greater and expenditures \$5,858 less. The treasury balance increased during the year from \$1,224,370 to \$3,265,122; and other assets, including certificates of deposits and cash, from \$322,304,284 to \$736,729,595. A net change of \$414,379,861 in the balance was produced by an increase of \$37,253,488 in assets and a decrease of \$33,873,599 in liabilities. The silver balance of more than \$37,000,000. The principal increase of assets was in United States notes and deposits in national banks, and the principal decrease in the redemption of national bank notes. There was a net decrease of \$7,788,920 during the year in the principal of the interest-bearing debt. The total purchases of gold or the sinking fund and out of the surplus revenue were \$5,454,300, net premium paid exclusive of accrued interest, being \$8,730,842.

Gold and silver coin and bullion in the country of all kinds and notes and certificates outstanding July 31, 1887, amounted to \$4,425,238,887, and on July 31, 1888, to \$2,033,563,472. The stock of gold and silver increased from \$7,373,000 to \$8,992,397,690, mostly in profit. The increase in the value of paper currency was \$83,234,400, resulting from an increase of \$10,343,955 in the amount of certificates and a loss of \$21,905,555 in the total of notes and fractional currency.

Some attention has not been given to the question of the probable loss or restriction of silver currency, but without any very definite result. A table is given showing the course of the redemption of the first issue of legal tender notes since the notes are called in by the government, or some other cause brings them to the treasury. The loss from destruction must be more or less in the nature of a deduction from the estimate of the amount of currency in circulation, and is not recorded to a nominal amount.

Certificates of deposit amounting to \$2,100,000 were issued for U. S. notes, \$1,450,000 were redeemed, leaving \$650,000 outstanding. The treasurer attributes the decrease of the use of these certificates since 1886 to the change in the manner of reducing them, to cards now receiving the same notes, but were deposited instead of new notes as formerly.

The volume of gold certificates outstanding increased \$2,336,362, reaching \$2,423,590, the largest total yet noted at the end of any fiscal year. "Taking into account the decrease in the treasury the total increase in circulation was \$27,907,249.

The coinage of silver dollars during the year amounted to \$32,564,743, making a total coinage of \$249,424,790. The increase of net circulation was only \$29,153, owing to the security of one and two dollar notes and the demand for the movement of crosses. Nearly nine millions were drawn into circulation between May and November 1887, but when notes were again to be put into circulation came back to the treasury as fast as they had gone out.

The treasurer is of the opinion that the people have not been so much interested in the movement of silver as they have been in the past. The demand for silver is not so great as it was some years ago, and the supply of silver is not so abundant as it was some years ago. The demand for silver is not so great as it was some years ago, and the supply of silver is not so abundant as it was some years ago.

The new silver vault in the treasury building, having a capacity of one hundred million dollars, and said to be the largest silver vault in the world, is being built at a cost of a million dollars. It will be completed in the spring of 1890, and will be used for the storage of silver. The vault is being built at a cost of a million dollars. It will be completed in the spring of 1890, and will be used for the storage of silver.

The amount of fractional coin in the treasury has not changed much since the last accumulation after the redemption of specie payments. The treasurer states that the gold in the treasury is in good condition, with the exception of a little. Many of the silver half dollars are much worn, some being quite smooth, and it has been impossible to reclean these because the loss would have been too great in proportion. The new coinage was mostly Gimes, which it was necessary to produce.

The Reichstag Opened.

BERLIN, November 23.—The German Reichstag assembly met today. Emperor William opened the session. The emperor's speech was a long and important one, dealing with the state of the empire and the future of Germany. He emphasized the need for unity and the importance of the Reichstag in the governance of the empire. The speech was well received by the members of the Reichstag, and the session continued with various reports and debates.

THE BEST MONOPOLY.

The Best Monopoly Getting to be the Worst.

A Number of Witnesses Present.

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Don't ask a cattle market, as largely decreased.

Witness—It has not increased.

Senator Vest—But Chicago has gone along.

Witness—Yes.

Vest—When did this great difference between the two cities begin?

Witness—The maximum was reached here in 1881, when the receipts were \$6,682,284.

Witness—How many other transporation lines have a change in the market from St. Louis to Chicago?

Vest—To what cause do you attribute this? Was there a combination called "eveners" in 1883 that divided the cattle business?

Witness—Yes there was such a combination. There was a rumor to the effect that the combination took business from St. Louis and put it in Chicago.

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rec. The report states that the reductions already decided upon by the consolidation and reduction of officers would be up to \$5,000.

The salaries will remain the same as heretofore. Power is given to the general secretary-treasurer to employ on excessive items from the expenditures.

By vote of 88 to 57 it was decided to continue the salary of \$5,000 to the general master workman, and the secretary-treasurer will be paid \$3,000.

Members of the executive board will receive \$4 a day and expenses. The report of the committee was accepted and these matters as to salary came up immediately afterwards.

Cleveland on the Interview.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The Post tomorrow will say: It can be stated authoritatively that the president has declined positively ever having used the language attributed to him by Judge Tucker in the now celebrated interview.

As a matter of fact the president does not remember ever having met Judge Tucker on the day in question.

Senator Jackson called at the White House with some friends. This made the president called to mind.

He recalled that just before leaving the library the senator stepped over to him and spoke a few words in regard to a senate report on the civil service investigation.

At the time was anything said about politics in New York, and under no circumstances has the president ever charged or intimated that there was treachery toward him in New York.

General Palmer Mad.

CHICAGO, November 23.—A Springfield, Ill., special to the News says: John M. Palmer to-night formally withdrew from the Grand Army of the Republic. The reason for this step given by General Palmer is that the order was used against him during the recent election.

Hangers and Butchers.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—The long-deferred joint convention of the Hanger association and Butchers was held to-day in the exposition building. Only a number of members were present when Thomas Armour called the meeting to order.

The report of the joint committee of the Hanger association was read by Mr. Hanger. The committee had been organized to investigate the charges of the Hanger association against the Butchers.

The committee found that the Butchers had been guilty of many wrongs, and that the Hanger association had been justified in its charges.

The committee recommended that the Butchers be punished for their wrongs, and that the Hanger association be rewarded for its services.

The committee also recommended that the Hanger association be given the right to regulate the Butchers' business, and that the Butchers be given the right to regulate the Hanger association's business.

The committee's report was accepted by the joint convention, and the Butchers and Hangers agreed to abide by the committee's recommendations.

Bunked Out of \$10,000.

DENVER, November 23.—A distressing scene was witnessed at the union depot this morning soon after the arrival of the Burlington from the east, in which a weeping woman, a despondent-looking husband and three small children were principals.

On inquiry as to the cause the woman said: "My husband, Nathan, and myself sold our property at Lake View, Oregon, on October 23rd, for \$1,000 in gold, and started west with the money in a suitcase, intending to go east on a visit and then return to New Mexico and go into business. On reaching Illinois, where my grandfather lives, we made the acquaintance of a man named John Stangh, who said he was going to New York and would accompany us.

We arrived in New York, the money suitcase, at night, and there Stangh, whom we had to go about the money, advised us to take it to a bank and have it changed into currency, as it would be easier to carry. We took the money, and in company with him went to some bank, where we had the money changed into currency. We put in the suitcase the money, and the friend, we shipped it by the Wells-Fargo Express company to Denver. On arriving here this morning my husband went to the express office, got the suitcase, opened it and found it contained nothing but some brown paper and a few pieces of coal.

At the express office, Agent Bracey acknowledged that Pine had taken a suitcase out of the office during the morning and an hour afterwards returned and claimed he had been robbed of \$9,000. The opinion of the police is that if the couple have lost the money as claimed they were bunked out of it in New York.

Killed on the Track.

WELLINGTON, N.S., November 23.—Last evening Levi Keeler, six wife and an eight-year-old daughter were found dead on the Southern Kansas railroad tracks. It is supposed they were struck while crossing the track in a wagon by a train.

Dakotans Active.

AMESBURY, November 23.—A call has been issued for a constitutional convention on December 5th to further the early admission of the two Dakotas to the union.

...and the fact that the

Work was begun recently on the new Carson building on Cascade avenue, east north of Mrs. Grimes' residence. The building is to be 25x40, two stories high, of pressed brick, and is about 1900 ft. It is to be heated by steam and lighted with electricity and is to be decorated for office use.

Among the new paper displayed were a number of patterns of wall paper well known as stencil designs. These are a beautiful kind of paper with a wire stenciling on both sides. Then there were a number of imitations of English lining representing handsome pieces of the works for which the English are so famous. Perhaps the handsomest patterns are the Moorish designs, being nothing less than a copy of the treasured forms in the Alhambra and other ancient Moorish buildings and intended to give suitable for small rooms. These are pretty & few of the many designs which the firm has to supply. The stock they have on hand covers a substantial part of the stock ordered by their clients. They design to keep the very latest and handsomest styles of paper to be made in the foreign or domestic market, and have a large stock for general use.

toes before this one, and a nod the organization of the town. Hundreds of residents have been slain, and the word was to be a term. It appears to be a day to begin races. The prosecution for the enforcement of this ordinance will be previous announced. The ordinance will be a day to begin races. The prosecution for the enforcement of this ordinance will be previous announced. The ordinance will be a day to begin races. The prosecution for the enforcement of this ordinance will be previous announced.

True manhood and womanhood can only be reached by the development of the physical, moral, and spiritual.

To obtain any of these letters the Applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the local office.

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